

Graduate Diploma Professional Police Practice

LEVEL 6 - 40 Credits

**Workbook title: Competency Based
Workbook 2 (DHEP)**

**(SOUTH WALES POLICE, GWENT POLICE AND
UWTSD)**

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FACULTY OF BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT PUBLIC SERVICE PROGRAMME

Module title: Policing in the Workplace 3 (DHEP) - BMPP6001D

Workbook Guidance

Please read these notes carefully. They provide essential information. The documents you will use in developing your workbook are on the following pages.

What is the workbook for?

The purpose of this workbook is to enable learners to demonstrate and provide evidence of how they meet the learning outcomes set by the College of Policing, for the Graduate Diploma in Professional Policing Practice. You are being asked to outline your experiential learning based upon your theoretical understanding in a range of operational situations.

- Wellbeing and Resilience
- Criminal Justice
- Conducting Investigations
- Decision making and discretion
- Maintaining Professional Standards
- Leadership and Team working
- Policing the roads
- Information and Intelligence

You may wish to use the same incidents as you have outlined in the Occupational Competence Portfolio.

How should the workbook be presented?

Blank electronic copies can be found on Moodle of this workbook. You must submit this document electronically therefore it is important that you save your work regularly and upload the final typed version through Turnitin on Moodle.

Word count policy can be found in chapter 7 of the Academic Quality under section 7.7 (this applies to presenting work above and under the specified word count).

(https://www.uwtsd.ac.uk/media/uwtsd-website/content-assets/documents/academic-office/aqh-chapters/chapters---en/Chapter_07_Assessment-Taught_Programmes_Pages_72-79-UPDATED-05-11-2019.pdf)

Reflective practice is a core aspect for your workbooks and although there is a variety of useful resources on Moodle, there is one particular book, that is specifically based on reflective practice in policing, here is a link to one chapter from Selina Copley's Reflective Practice for Policing Students:

https://moodle.uwtsd.ac.uk/pluginfile.php/298870/mod_resource/content/1/Reflective%20Practice%20for%20Policing%20Students%20-%20Selina%20Copley%20Chapter5.pdf

How is the workbook assessed?

Advice and support about the completion of this workbook is available to you. Please contact Kelly Andrews direct using k.andrews@uwtsd.ac.uk with any questions or queries you may have.

Dates of workbook submission can be located within the General information tile within Moodle.

Once submitted your workbook will be assessed and marked independently. You will be provided with individual feedback once the work has been marked.

Confidentiality

It is important that no individual can be identified either directly or indirectly from the information in the workbook. However, you must:

- adhere to guidance in the Candidate Handbook about confidentiality.
- not identify individuals including witnesses, victims, or offenders by name.
- not write information that enables any individual to be identified indirectly through the description you provide. This includes references to names, colleagues, places (including hospitals, schools, town, villages, streets) specific incidents which were high profile and could be identified due to past publicity, other professionals or any other personal information including medical or other conditions.
- take personal responsibility for adhering to confidentiality rules.
- not include any dates of any incidents or anything that specifically identifies an actual incident.

Please be aware that any content that is deemed to be inappropriate, disrespectful, or abusive will not be tolerated. Following review of any content of this nature the information will be shared with the employer of the student responsible.

Should any health and wellbeing concerns be raised because of disclosures made by the student within this workbook, the employer of the student will be informed.

NOTE

Your workbook will be submitted electronically via Turnitin on Moodle. Guidance on this is in the Candidate Handbook.

Remember that the workbook is YOUR responsibility you must not rely on the assessor or anyone else to pick up any confidentiality breaches as this is your work and you must accept full responsibility for confidentiality. Meeting all the confidentiality requirements is particularly important.

Dyslexia and other special circumstances

If you have any condition that you feel may affect your ability to deal with any part of the programme, please see the Candidate Handbook for further guidance. The University has a Student Services Unit that may be able to help but ***it is the learner's individual responsibility to contact them.***

Competency Based Workbook 2 - Learner Workbook

Guidance:

- Your workbook must contain items 1 - 5 below (in the order given).
- You should use the pro-forma to insert your text within each section.
- Note that this module has 2 components with each weighted at 50% of the overall 100% marks total.
- You should upload your completed document as a saved pdf file of this workbook; if this is not possible then a Word Doc file is acceptable. Do not send a scanned file from a photocopier, an apple.dot file, or a Microsoft publisher file as Turnitin will not be able to assess them, despite you being able to upload them.

Contents

Component 1 50%	Area of Professional Practice	Word count
Task 1	Vulnerability and Risk Evidence-based policing	2000
Task 2	CHOOSE ONLY 1 OF THESE 'ADVANCED LEARNING AREA' OPTIONS. IT SHOULD BE ONE THAT HAS BEEN AGREED WITH THE FORCE TO STUDY IN YEAR 2.	All options are 2000 words
Task 2		2000
Option 1	Response Policing	
Option 2	Policing Communities	
Option 3	Road Policing	
Option 4	Information and Intelligence	
Option 5	Conducting Investigations	
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Task 1

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum: Vulnerability and Risk, Evidence-based policing

You must choose **a policing incident** in which you played a significant role with a victim of crime or anti-social behaviour and reflect on what happened.

Give a brief description of the incident including social and legislative contexts and any relevant cultural, ethnicity and language issues.

Critically evaluate the appropriateness of different approaches (by professionals and the police) in supporting or managing vulnerable people or people at risk of harm.

Explore what works in relation to tackling repeat victimisation and repeat offending. Consider the use of evidence-based policing.

2000 words (+/- 10%: *include your actual word count at the end of each section*)

ANSWER:

In this assignment, I will be discussing an incident that I have attended and played a significant role in. I will be evaluating the appropriateness of different approaches used by professionals and the police in supporting a vulnerable person. Lastly, I will be exploring what methods work concerning tackling repeat victimisation and repeat offending, specifically focusing on the use of evidence-based policing. This assignment will discuss an incident involving a vulnerable person. A vulnerable person is defined as 'a person if as a result of their situation or circumstances, they are unable to take care of or protect themselves or others from harm or exploitation (College of Policing, 2021).

Within this assignment, I will also be utilising the Gibbs' Reflective Cycle model (Gibbs, 1988). Gibbs' reflective cycle model uses different stages to be able to reflect on an experience. The first stage relates to the description of the experience. The second stage relates to the feelings and thoughts about that specific experience. The third stage talks about the evaluation of the experience including both the good and bad aspects. From this, an analysis is made to have a

better understanding of the experience. A conclusion is then conducted regarding what has been learned and what things could have been done differently. This then forms an action plan for going forward with similar situations and what works and does not work.

The first stage of the reflective cycle includes the description of the incident. I will first provide the circumstances of the report.

Police received a report from the Metropolitan police stating that they had received a call from a female reporting incidents of coercive and controlling behaviour at the hands of her partner. The Metropolitan Police received this call due to the victim being fully deaf and suffering from additional learning difficulties and as such, contacted the Met Police due to them having experienced people within their force control room who can communicate via British Sign Language. Upon police attendance, it was very difficult to communicate with the victim as I did not know British Sign Language. British Sign Language (BSL) is a language used by many deaf people that uses movements of the face, hands, and body to communicate (British Deaf Association, 2017). I attempted to communicate with the victim by writing things out. This method was successful in informing the victim of what I was going to do. I informed the victim that whilst I attempted to find an officer who uses BSL, I would take her to the police station, which she was happy to do. It was important to find a BSL interpreter as quickly as possible to obtain details and evidence of the offence disclosed. I exhausted different options to do this. I attempted to find an app that translates to BSL but acknowledged that this would have only gotten me so far with communication therefore had to attempt to locate somebody within Gwent who knew BSL however, this was to no avail. This was to be expected, as the Census in 2021 showed that within England, British Sign Language is the main language of over 21,000 people however only 900 people in Wales have British Sign Language as their main language (Signature, 2022). From the beginning, communication was a barrier however became easier when I realised that the victim could communicate certain things by writing things down. I wrote to her to ask if she knew of any person who knew BSL. The victim contacted a female who had interpreted for her many times prior to this incident. It took approximately an hour for the interpreter to arrive. Once the interpreter had arrived

at the police station, it became easier to understand what the victim was reporting to the police. The victim disclosed numerous incidents of domestic abuse that she had been suffering for years including being made to sleep in a chair as opposed to a bed, which caused her significant discomfort. It was evident that the victim was experiencing coercive control and her safety was paramount.

Regarding stage two of the reflective cycle, I was feeling extremely concerned for this vulnerable female as she had nobody to inform that these things had been happening to her and I just kept thinking I needed to do everything I possibly could to support this female. It was important to ensure that the victim had all the relevant partner agencies involved in the case so that she was being safeguarded appropriately.

Different approaches can be taken by professional partner agencies and the police to support and manage vulnerable people. In this instance, the victim had a social worker assigned to her which plays a significance in the case as this is an individual who is responsible for providing the victim support and empowering her to live independently. Social workers can provide referrals to services and work to ensure that vulnerable people like this female, have access to employment, education, and healthcare (Hardy, 2010). The study conducted by Hardy (2010) supports the argument that social workers play a significance in such challenging situations for victims due to them having such positive rapport with victims that they are the people that victims are most likely going to trust the most and overall discuss any concerns they may have especially in terms of services such as employment, education, and healthcare. However, this study lacks further detail on how social workers can specifically support people in the deaf community and does not discuss the approaches that they take to provide this support. This may be due to a lack of training in this area and it not being a requirement for social workers to learn BSL as part of their role. Despite this, the study does link to the appropriateness of social workers within challenging cases and explains that they are at hand for any concerns or struggles that a victim may be experiencing.

The BSL interpreter was a vital person to have present in this case as it ensured that there was a lack of miscommunication between all involved. It ensured that details were being recorded and not being missed which could be vital to form the investigation. According to RNID (2023), an interpreter can take many approaches

to be able to communicate and support deaf people such as using hand movements, lip movements, and facial expressions. Whilst this is a useful method of communicating with deaf people, there does not appear to be a significant number of people who act as a BSL interpreter in the UK. A study conducted by NRPCD (2023) indicates that there are approximately 1490 BSL interpreters in the UK. This is due to the average time to become fluent in BSL being approximately 3-4 years and is considered to be a difficult language to learn (Lead Academy, 2023). The evidence suggests that there is not a significant number of BSL interpreters in the UK in comparison to those who are deaf and use BSL as a way of communicating daily. However, when a BSL interpreter is available, the appropriateness of their methods in supporting vulnerable deaf people is significant and vital in order to obtain important details.

Police are an essential service in terms of a victim wishing to report incidents of this nature. The role of a police officer entails the ability to support and protect vulnerable people like the victim in this particular case. There are many methods police use to ensure that vulnerable people and people at risk of harm are protected. In cases of domestic violence like this case, it is a priority to complete a Domestic Abuse Stalking Harassment risk assessment (DASHRA) to assess the level of risk imposed on the victim. This allows police to request for partner agencies to become involved to provide extra support to the victim. Police also have the power of arrest under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 to ensure the victim's safety and to carry out the investigation. The methods used by the police are very appropriate for protecting vulnerable people or people at risk of harm. However, the decrease in the number of police officers has resulted in less time for domestic cases to be investigated diligently and expeditiously due to the call demand increasing and a lack of police officers to investigate efficiently. According to the Police Federation (2023), between April 2022 and March 2023, 4,668 police officers resigned from their roles. This is a significant amount of police officers which would have a colossal impact on the rates of domestic violence cases being investigated. According to ONS (2023), the police recorded 889,918 domestic abuse-related crimes in the year ending March 2023. This indicates that there is a significant number of domestic violence being reported to police however, due to the decrease in resources, the methods to support and manage

vulnerable people or people at risk of harm are not always going to be efficient. This is supported by the Crown Prosecution Service (2022) figures which show that completed prosecutions for domestic-related crimes decreased to 12,858 in quarter 1 of 2022/23 which was a reduction of 4.3% compared to quarter 4 of 2021/22.

The reason for the decrease in number of police officers is due to many reasons. Police Federation (2022) stated that 60 percent of police officers considered resigning in the past the past year. This is mostly down to the reason of the mental health of the officers. Police Federation also stated that police officers were off work with mental health conditions for a total of 571,000 days which is the equivalent of 1600 officers being off for a year. This evidence suggests that there are not enough resources to efficiently utilise methods to support vulnerable people and those at risk of harm. The effect of this has shown through the statistics of the decrease in prosecutions for domestic-related crimes.

The next part of this assignment is going to be exploring what works in relation to repeat victimisation and repeat offending, specifically focusing on evidence-based policing. Repeat victimisation refers to the 'repeated criminal victimisation of a person, household, place, business, vehicle, or another target. Repeats can be the same or different crime types' (Oxford Bibliographies, 2010). There are many methods to take to tackle repeat victimisation. For example, having a strong prevention tactic, having multiple tactics as more than one tactic can produce a stronger effect which allows for opportunities for crime committed to be prevented. A large focus on situations with high rates of repeated crimes is also important to work on to ensure the appropriate tactics are being used within these areas to minimise the rates of crime (Farrell and Pease, 2017).

Evidence-based policing is defined as "the best available evidence used to inform and challenge policing policies, practices, and decisions" (College of Policing, 2023). Evidence-based policing can take many forms. One main method to tackle repeat victimisation in terms of evidence-based policing is the use of the 'SARA' model. It involves the scanning of issues, the consequences of the issues, how often an issue is occurring, and assessing whether it is a long- or short-term issue. The analysis is another factor in the model involving the factors impacting the issue and how it is currently being addressed. A response is then needed to

identify interventions and how to implement them. Finally, an assessment will take place where the evaluation of the intervention is made, identifying any further strategies, and maintaining the assessment to ensure that the method is effective (Spooner et al, 2022). It is always important to assess what has already been done to address a problem, what has previously worked and what has not and to ask why a problem is still ongoing to be able to efficiently resolve it.

Stage three of the reflective cycle relates to the evaluation of the situation. This incident was difficult to deal with in terms of communicating but knowing that the main priority was the victim's safety and acting on what she was disclosing. The positive aspects of this incident were that despite the difficulties faced, I was able to communicate to the best of my abilities until an interpreter arrived and I was still able to make the victim feel comfortable and safe. The main negative aspect whilst dealing with this incident such as not having an interpreter within the police. This added a lot of time on dealing with the incident and the victim began to feel distressed the longer that she was out of her home.

To conclude, prior to dealing with this incident, I had not dealt with anybody in the deaf community. I understood that there were going to be communication barriers, but this did not make much of a difference to me in how I was going to deal with it. The victim deserved as much support from the different agencies and police just as much as anybody else. In relation to an action plan, if I was to deal with something of a similar nature going forward, I would ensure to contact out-of-force interpreters as quickly as possible. This would be to minimise the amount of time spent trying to find somebody who understands BSL.

Word count: 2198

Task 2

Choose 1 of these 5 options to answer

(Note for officers who have an interest in becoming a detective and wish to specialise in this role, you **MUST** choose option 5)

1. Response Policing.
2. Policing Communities.
3. Road Policing.
4. Information and Intelligence.
5. Conducting Investigations.

Task 2 Option 1:

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum:

Response Policing

A core part of the policing mission is to prevent crime and disorder. Domestic abuse causes both serious harm and constitutes a considerable proportion of overall crime

You should choose **a domestic abuse incident that was of a complex nature**, in which you played a significant role in providing a response.

Critically assess the challenges associated with a domestic abuse incident that you have attended, and the strategies developed for effective policing in such challenging situations.

2000 words (+/- 10%: include your actual word count at the end of each section)

ANSWER:

Task 2 Option 2:

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum:

Policing Communities

Criminal justice faces ever more challenges from society. While official figures show a drop in police recorded crime in the UK the distribution of crime shows a more complex pattern with violent crime showing a rise.

Regarding community policing chose an incident that you have attended that presented a complex issue for the community, and that you played a significant role in providing a response.

Critically evaluate a range of interventions that you have employed to promote community engagement that assisted in resolving the issue.

2000 words (+/- 10%: *include your actual word count at the end of each section*)

Answer:

Task 2 Option 3

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum:

Road Policing

The police are the lead agency for collision investigation and have the primary duty to investigate and establish the circumstances that have led to road deaths and life changing injuries.

Describe a serious collision that you attended and in which you took a significant role (e.g., initial reporting officer, scene manager, lead investigator).

Critically evaluate the evidence base that you dealt with and strategies that could be implemented to reduce the likelihood of it reoccurring.

2000 words (+/- 10%: *include your actual word count at the end of each section*)

Answer:

Task 2 Option 4

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum:

Information and Intelligence

You should choose an investigation that you have been involved in **that was of a complex nature**, in which you played a significant role.

Critically analyse an investigation, that you have led, commenting on the effectiveness of the National Intelligence Model and the importance of the role played by cross border cooperation in relation to your information and intelligence.

Reference how effective information and intelligence was used within your operation, and how you used specialist intelligence roles to support your complex investigation.

2000 words (+/- 10%: *include your actual word count at the end of each section*)

Answer:

Task 2 Option 5

Relevant areas of the National Policing Curriculum:

Conducting Investigations

You should choose an investigation that you have been involved in **that was of a complex nature**, in which you played a significant role.

Critically evaluate the processes employed in a complex investigation you have been involved in, and the fast-track actions that you have utilised.

Evaluate the support you have provided to victims, witnesses, and offenders (where appropriate) during a complex investigation and reference the management of your own personal values and attitudes in relation to this.

2000 words (+/- 10%: include your actual word count at the end of each section)

Answer:

Within this assignment, I will be discussing an investigation that is complex in which I have played a significant role.

The evaluation of the processes employed in a complex investigation that I have been involved in and the fast-track actions I have utilised will be conducted. In addition to this, I will be evaluating the support that I have provided to the victims, witnesses, and offender during this complex investigation and how this aligns with my personal values and attitudes.

Within this assignment, I will also be utilising the Gibbs' Reflective Cycle model (Gibbs, 1988). Gibbs' reflective cycle model discusses different stages for reflecting on a situation. Stage one of the model relates to the description of that situation and what has happened. Stage two relates to the thoughts and feelings about that situation. Stage three is the evaluation of the situation including all different aspects, the good and bad. Stage four is the analysis of the situation to be able to make sense of what had happened. Stage five is the conclusion of the situation regarding what has been learned from it. An action plan is the final stage involving what works and does not work in future similar incidents.

I will firstly utilise stage one of the reflective model and provide a description of the incident.

This investigation is one of false victimisation which involves a male who has alleged that he is a victim of stalking at the hands of a female who previously provided social media advertising for his company. According to the Crown Prosecution Service (2020), stalking can be defined as “a pattern of unwanted, fixated and obsessive behaviour which is intrusive”.

The male alleges that he has been the victim of this ongoing stalking campaign for several years and that the police have failed to investigate his allegations satisfactorily. He alleges that the stalking takes the form of his life being replicated on social media by the female and believes that she has accessed his online accounts. The male had reported many incidents over the past 3 years which have been thoroughly investigated. All incidents concluded that there was no evidence to suggest that he was being stalked by the female. There is also another female linked to the case which the male has shown fixation on.

Due to the type of investigation that this turned out to be, it was important to ensure the safety of all persons involved. Many fast-track actions needed to be utilised.

Initially, there was limited information that I knew regarding the offender's wife and children. Due to this, I attended the home address and conducted a welfare check on his wife and children whilst he was not present. There were no signs of concern present at that moment. However, as the investigation progressed, the offender continued to send concerning emails to police officers stating that his children's lives were at risk. There was limited information on what he was referring to and why his children's lives were at risk. Due to the unpredictability of the offender, I submitted a child-at-risk public protection notice to ensure the relevant agencies were aware of what the children were involved in.

In relation to stage two of the reflective cycle, I felt a different range of feelings and had many thought processes regarding this situation. I experienced a lot of frustration due to the continuous reports made by the male to the police and the continuous slander of police action when every report made was thoroughly

investigated and returned a result of lack of evidence. I felt frustrated for the victim as there was nothing that she could do to prevent these reports from happening and she had changed the way she was living her life, to put her and her son's safety first, which meant that she quit her job.

Within this investigation, the safety of all persons involved was paramount. I ensured that the victim was eligible to receive a victim safety pack which involves safety equipment such as doorbell cameras and door jammers. I also placed a critical marker on the victims' addresses for added safety. A critical marker is a marker that is placed on an address so that emergency services are aware that there is a significant risk attached to the address and are able to attend on a 999 response. This also assists in officer safety and provides the best possible service to the victim (Surrey Police, 2023).

Another measure of safety that was considered for the victims was the use of Stalking Protection Orders (SPOs). According to the Crown Prosecution Service (2020), SPOs are "made on the application the magistrate's court by the police. It is a civil order" and applications can be made if "the threshold to commence criminal proceedings for the commission of an offence has not yet or will not be met. This allows for early police intervention" and "where of the suspect has been charged". Between 2020 and 2021, 436 SPOs were granted, and they appear to be working well in reducing the risks of stalking and keeping victims of stalking safe (GOV UK, 2023). However, there have been a few issues raised with SPO such as it being a timely and lengthy process in being granted.

To ensure that the best possible evidence was obtained, I requested for an ABE (Achieving Best Evidence) interview to be conducted. An ABE is an interview of vulnerable and/or intimidated witnesses, which is intended for criminal proceedings (Strauss and Heycock, 2021). ABE interviews are an easier method for the victim to be able to explain everything that has happened to them, and they tends to be in a more relaxed setting than a normal police station. It is usually conducted by officers in plain clothes which comes across as less intimidating and stressful. However, the downfall with ABE interviews is that it is usually a lengthy process from the time it takes to conduct an assessment of the victim prior to the interview, through to the completion of the interview. It is also a more costly method of obtaining an account as opposed to a statement.

In terms of safeguarding the offender, it was clear to acknowledge that the offender is suffering from mental health, so it was important to ensure that the appropriate support was put in place for him. A Public Protection Notice was conducted which entailed all the details regarding the incidents that the offender had reported and the clear signs that he may be experiencing mental health issues. This is to ensure that the correct support would be given to the offender. Following this, I attended weekly meetings with mental health professionals to discuss the plan going forward and how we could provide him with the correct support. The offender has shown signs that he is experiencing paranoid delusions. According to NHS (2023), "someone experiencing a paranoid delusion may believe they're being harassed or persecuted. They may believe they are being chased, followed, watched, plotted against, or poisoned". A study conducted by Freeman et al (2012) included 130 patients who were suffering from delusions being assessed for "contemporaneous levels of persecutory ideation on 5 visual analog scales and measures were taken of negative ideas about the self, depression, anxiety, threat anticipation, interpretation of ambiguity and self-focus". The study found that 85% of the patients reported paranoid thinking associated with the measures that were taken.

Despite the offender committing offences in this situation, from my own personal values and attitudes of having respect and empathy for others, I ensured to listen and understand his view, and from this, I have been able to put the appropriate support in place (College of Policing, 2024).

Stage three of the reflective cycle relates to the evaluation of the situation. This incident has been a complex one in which is difficult to know what approach to take next and I have faced many positive and negative aspects of the case. The positive aspects involve the safeguarding of the victim. The safety of the victim was paramount to everything in the case, so I ensured to consistently safeguard the victim by implementing measures such as victim safety packs, critical markers, and regular contact to ensure there was no suspicious activity around her home and place of work, etc. However, I have faced many negative difficulties with this case. The first negative aspect has been the lack of time as a response police officer to conduct lengthy enquiries. Unfortunately, there was a lot of paperwork to complete an application for an SPO and as a response officer, I was not allocated the time to

conduct this so it could have been completed a lot sooner. Another aspect is that although this investigation turned into one that should be investigated by the Criminal Investigation Department, I was instructed to remain on the case due to enquiries being completed efficiently however, I was not allocated a specific amount of time for these, which proved difficult when investigating other crimes.

Stage four is the analysis of the incident to make a clear sense of what has happened. To analyse this case, it is one of false victimisation whereby the offender has continuously made reports to police on a weekly basis in relation to the victim allegedly stalking him despite there being no evidence and they have never met. Fast track actions had to be utilised to ensure that all the evidence to suggest that the offender has been the one stalking as opposed to the female, has been gathered. This is to ensure that when the male is to be arrested, all evidence has been gathered and ready to forward to the Crown Prosecution Service to ascertain if the offender is to be charged with the offence of stalking.

To conclude, this specific investigation has been a complex one to investigate due to the offender reporting incidents and referring to himself as the victim whereas the true victim has had to change her lifestyle and live in fear of the offender. The safety of all persons was paramount so there have been numerous measures implemented to keep both the victim and offender safe. It has been difficult due to the offender being unpredictable and not knowing what he will do next, but I believe it is important to identify any underlying factors such as mental health to be able to understand how to correctly support an individual.

There have been difficulties faced in this investigation such as not being allocated time as a response officer to conduct enquiries in a timely and efficient manner. This also relates to the submission of the Stalking Protection Order as this was an action that required a substantial amount of time to complete. Another difficulty I have faced during this investigation is that I have acted on instruction from senior officers, and I am yet to arrest the offender for multiple reasons such as waiting for confirmation on plans due to the weekly mental health meetings, uncertainty of the victims wishes and waiting for senior officers' correspondence with the offender to inform him that he is no longer being treated as a victim in the case.

Despite the difficulties faced, the investigation has been reviewed by senior officers with confirmation that all enquiries and actions have been conducted efficiently

therefore, the investigation has gone well. In relation to an action plan in going forward with similar cases, I believe it is important to ensure that all those involved have been sufficiently safeguarded and it is vital to implement measures that keep people safe. Next time, I would ensure to request more allocated time sooner to ensure that enquiries are being completed as quickly as possible so that no vital evidence is missed. I would also ensure to request for an ABE to be assessed and conducted as soon as possible. This was not conducted at the very beginning of the case due to previous statements already being obtained by previous officers. This has caused issues in obtaining an ABE easily.

Word count: 2006

Authentication signature: 

Please sign to confirm that the work submitted is your own and has not been copied from another:

Signed: CWinter

Date: 05/02/2024

Bibliography

The bibliography should only include sources referenced within the workbook using the Harvard referencing system. Information about referencing in written assignments and how to avoid plagiarism can be found on Moodle. It is important that you are aware of the importance of ensuring that the work submitted is your original work.

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